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ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

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On Four New Polydesmoid Millipeds

By NELL B. CAUSEY, Fayetteville, Arkansas

Type specimens of the new millipeds described in this paper will be deposited in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

XYSTODESMIDAE

Brachoria benderi, n. sp. figs. 1 and 2

Nearest *Brachoria separanda* Chamberlin 1947 in size, but differing from that and other species of the genus in the details of the male gonopods and in the color.

Male holotype.—Metatergites brown-black; a thin bright pink line on lateral margins of collum and keels and on the caudal segment; a small pink dot on each pore-bearing keel anterior to and slightly medial to the pore; protergites cream, partially exposed in middle and posterior body regions, giving the body a moniliform appearance; legs, venter, pleurites light cream color; distal two segments of antennae brown, remainder tan.

Coxae and prefemorae spined. Sternum between each two pairs of legs of a segment slightly depressed, the caudal margin sharply raised and convex; no indication of sternal spines or processes. Beginning with the fourth segment, the caudal margins of the keels are produced caudad, becoming acute posteriorly. The lateral margins of the keels are raised, with the pores on the dorsal surface of the margins.

In situ the distal one-third of the main blades of the gonopods are superimposed, the two forming with their bases a rough

circle; the ends of the accessory pieces are almost in contact in the medial line. The base is thickly setose, and the main blade is sparsely so as far as the transverse ridge. Beyond the ridge the blade is flattened, attenuated, and turns sharply dorsad. Views of the left gonopod are shown in figs. 1 and 2.

Length 30 mm., width 7 mm. B-C-H of segment 14 .21–1–.57.

Locality.—Mississippi, Rankin County, Piney Woods. One specimen was collected by Mr. Singleton Bender April 22, 1950.

Nannaria davidcauseyi n. sp. figs. 3 and 4

The male gonopods of this species are of the *castanea* (McNeill 1887) type; they are distinct in the configuration of the thin keel at the distal end of the main blade.

Male holotype.—Color unknown. Body with shape typical of the genus. Sternites of the second pair of legs of each segment from the sixth through the eighteenth produced adjacent to the legs into a blunt spine as typical of the genus; a few setae on the sternites.

In situ the gonopods cross medially about one-third of their length from the distal end, with the medial process and the spur at its base visible. Details of the left gonopod are shown in figs. 3 and 4.

Length 21.8 mm., width 4 mm.

Locality.—Arkansas, Newton County, about three miles northwest of Jasper. Two recently molted males and two larvae of the last larval stadium were collected by Dr. David Causey Aug. 25, 1950, from an oak-hickory woodland on an east hillside.

In the male paratype the spur at the base of the medial spine of the gonopod was much less distinct than that of the type specimen, and the keel at the end of the main blade showed a slight variation in shape.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

FIG. 1. *Brachoria benderi* n. sp. Left gonopod of male holotype, submedial view.

FIG. 2. Same, caudo-lateral view.

FIG. 3. *Nannaria davidcauseyi* n. sp. Left gonopod of male holotype, submedial view.

FIG. 4. Same, distal end of main blade, caudo-lateral view.

FIG. 5. *Eurymerodesmus planus* n. sp. Left lateral view of male holotype showing modification of pleurite and telopodites of gonopods.

FIG. 6. *Polydesmus wheeleri* n. sp. Left gonopod of male holotype, medial view.

FIG. 7. Same, lateral view.

EURYMERODESMIDAE

Eurymerodesmus planus n. sp. fig. 5

A species near *hispidipes* (Wood) but easily separated from it by the absence of lobes on or near the margin of the gonopodal opening.

Male holotype.—Margins of keels and collum orange; some metatergites have a medial orange spot, roughly triangular, and others have several small confluent orange spots; intermittent mid-dorsal black line; remainder of tergites dark, but whether the dark olive so often seen in this genus is their final color is uncertain; antennae light brown; pleurites and legs gray-brown; venter cream.

Mandibular process 0.5 mm. long, without ridges or dark pigment. Coxal joint of second legs with the two tubercles shaped as in *hispidipes;* the longer is darkly pigmented distally. Sternites between legs 3 through 28 with a pair of rounded setose areas, the setae less abundant than in *hispidipes.* Between the ninth legs (i.e., the legs immediately behind the gonopods corresponding to the ninth pair of legs in the female) the sternal lobes are separated by a U-shaped excavation about the width and shape of each lobe. No spines on coxae and prefemorae. Lateral margins of keels slightly convex; posterior angles of keels 16 through 19 acute.

Gonopodal opening emarginate anteriorly as usual in the genus; caudal margin roundly merges into sternite between ninth legs; no setae across anterior margin; numerous setae on lateral margins, where they form a triangle on each side. Posterio-lateral margins of gonopodal opening not raised as is usual in the family; however, in lateral view (fig. 5), indications of the usual marginal development are seen in the pleurites adjoining the opening, which are roughly wrinkled and setose in a triangular area; the lateral margins are pigmented along a thin line, which is best seen from a ventral view.

Gonopods typical, each consisting of a large basal division and a simple, smoothly curved and attenuated telopodite. The three rows of setae on the telopodite are arranged as in *hispidipes;* two extend almost the full length of the telopodite and the third

is subterminal, consisting of only 8 or 10 setae. *In situ* the telopodites are crossed both at the base and near the end, with the ends reaching into the excavation between the ninth legs; in lateral view the *hufthornchen* is visible anterior to the telopodite.

Length 30 mm., width 4.3 mm. B–C–H of segment 14 .27–1–.67.

Locality.—Mississippi, Rankin County, Piney Woods. Two males, three females, and a male of 19 segments were collected by Mr. Singleton Bender April 13, 1950.

A *male paratype* agrees in general with the holotype except that the anterior margin of the gonopodal opening has four long setae and the telopodites are not crossed. *Females* in the collection believed to be of this species have an irregular orange line around the keels and across the caudal margin of the metatergites and from two to six orange dots on the metatergites; length 25 to 29 mm., width 4.1 to 4.4 mm.

POLYDESMIDAE

Chaetaspis ohionis new name

Chaetaspis albus Williams and Hefner, Bull. Ohio Biol. Survey, No. 18, pp. 110–111, fig. 12a, 1928.

The gonopod figured by Williams and Hefner does not conform to the description of *C. albus* Bollman 1887 from Bloomington, Indiana. This is an unnamed form which may have to be moved into another genus; it is distinctive in its greater size and the simpler lateral pieces of the gonopods.

Polydesmus wheeleri n. sp. figs. 6 and 7

In the form of the gonopods this species is near *pronomeutes* Chamberlin 1942, but it can be distinguished by the details shown in figs. 6 and 7.

Male holotype.—Medium brown above, lighter below. Tubercles on collum in three transverse rows of 12, 6, and 8, each with a single seta on its summit. The keels of the other tergites, except the last, have either 3 or 4 serrations, the first without a seta, and the others and the posterior angle of the keel each with one seta. Protergites well exposed and finely granular. Most of the metatergites with three transverse rows of 4, 4, and

6 setose tubercles. On most of the keels there are two wide medial and one narrow lateral tubercles, each with a seta. Sternite between each pair of legs finely hirsute, with the exception of that between the seventh, which has the usual excavation; no tufts of setae on the sternites.

Length 11.7 mm., width 1.3 mm.

Locality.—North Dakota, Grand Forks. The male holotype, a gravid female, and several larvae were collected by Dr. George C. Wheeler Sept. 20, 1949. The female was 11.5 mm. long.

On the Correct Name of the Family Phaloniidae. (Lepidoptera)

By NICHOLAS OBRAZTSOV, Zoological Collection of the Bavarian State, Munich 38, Germany

The chronological view on the nomenclature of the family Phaloniidae is as follows:

1. Agapetae Hübner, Verz. bek. Schm., 1825.—Typus: *Agapeta* Hb. 1822 (Genotypus: *Phalaena Tortrix zoegana* L. 1767).
2. Cochylidi Guenée, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (2) III, 1845.—Typus: *Cochylis* Tr. 1829 (Genotypus: *Tortrix roseana* Hw. 1811).
3. Lozoperidae Wilkinson, Brit. Tortr., 1859.—Typus: *Lozopera* Stph. 1829 (Genotypus: *Pyralis francillana* F. 1794).
4. Conchylidae Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, VI, 1882.—Typus: *Conchylis* Ld. 1859 (nom. emend. pro *Cochylis* Tr.).
5. Phaloniadae Meyrick, Handb. Brit. Lep., 1895.—Typus: *Phalonia* Hb. 1825 (Genotypus: *Phalaena Tortrix tesscrana Schiff.* 1776).
6. Commophilidae Durrant, Nov. Zool., XXV, 1918.—Typus: *Commophila* Hb. 1825 (Genotypus: *Agapeta aeneana* Hb. 1822).
7. Aetheinae Obraztsov, Zschr. Wien. Ent. Ges., XXX, (1945) 1946.—Typus: Aethes Billb. 1820 (Genotypus: Pyralis smeathmanniana F. 1781).

The oldest familiotypus is accordingly *Agapeta* Hb. 1822. The correct name of the family usually named as Phaloniidae is therefore **Agapetidae** (Hb.) nom. nov.

On a Collection of Centipedes from Western South Carolina

By Ralph E. Crabill, Jr., Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

The following locality data have been drawn from the study of a collection of centipedes which were captured mainly at Clemson, South Carolina during the spring and summer of 1949 and 1950. Although the collectors were not looking for centipedes exclusively, they were able, none the less, to unearth representatives of seven families, sixteen genera, and nineteen species within a relatively small area, a record which attests to the richness and diversity of the south eastern chilopod fauna.

I should like to express my gratitude to the following biologists, through whose efforts this report has been made possible: Drs. David Dunavan and R. E. Ware of the Department of Entomology and Zoology of Clemson College; Mr. E. C. Turner of the Department of Entomology of Cornell University, and Mr. W. R. M. Mason, now of the Division of Entomology, Science Service, Ottawa, Canada.

Unless otherwise specified, the following records refer to specimens taken at Clemson, South Carolina.

GEOPHILOMORPHA

Sogonidae

Sogona minima Chamberlin. Many specimens from Clemson and Issaguena Lake (Pickins County). Males typically with fifty-one, females with fifty-one to fifty-three pairs of legs. At the present writing this minute species is known only from this state, Tennessee, and Georgia, but it should be expected generally in those southern states adjacent to the Great Smokies.

Linotaeniidae

Linotaenia branneri Bollman. A female with forty-one pairs of legs. This species, which occurs throughout the south-

ern states, is known from as far west as Arkansas and Missouri. Closely allied to the Transitional-Boreal *chionophila*, it may prove to be subspecifically distinct from that form when the eastern states have been more thoroughly collected.

GEOPHILIDAE

Geophilus mordax Meinert. Many specimens from Clemson and Issaguena Lake. Known from scattered localities in many mid-western states, this species is typically Austral in distribution and is perhaps one of the most commonly encountered geophilids in its range. Presumably a key-character for the recognition of this species is the visible prebasal plate; however, a sizable proportion of the population throughout its range is characterized by a covered prebasal plate, so that this criterion is not always trustworthy. More reliable criteria are: the crimson color in life and in relatively fresh alcoholic material; the well-defined carpophagous structures on the anterior sternites; the posteriorly isolated coxopleural pore; the sculpturing of the basal plate.

Watophilus alabamae Chamberlin. The single Clemson female with fifty-one pairs of legs extends the range of this species, hitherto known only from Alabama and Georgia, into South Carolina. This specimen agrees in all particulars with the published description of the type.

Arenophilus bipuncticeps (Wood). Two females with sixty-one and sixty-three pairs of legs. This is one of the most widespread of our autochthonous geophilids, ranging from as far as South Dakota in the west to Florida in the east. To date, however, there is only one reliable record of its presence in the northeast. Within the genus, *bipuncticeps* is easily distinguished by the characteristic sternal pore pattern and by the heavy pilosity on the ventral surfaces of legs one to seven (or eight).

Arenophilus watsingus Chamberlin. Many specimens. The males have sixty-one, the females sixty-one to sixty-three pairs of legs. At present this species is known from the southern Atlantic coastal states, the Gulf coastal states, Kentucky and Arkansas.

Although *bipuncticeps* seems to have a much more extensive distribution than does *watsingus,* both species may occupy the same locality in the southeast, as they do at Clemson. In such areas there appears to be a tendency for one or the other to dominate in number of individuals.

SCOLOPENDROMORPHA

Scolopendridae

Cormocephalus (Hemiscolopendra) punctiventris (Newport). A male.

Cryptopidae

Theatops posticus (Say). One female. A common species in the eastern and midwestern Austral regions of the United States.

Theatops spinicaudus (Wood). Five specimens. Less commonly encountered than the preceding species, *spinicaudus* is known from the southeastern and the southern mid-western states, as well as from Mexico and Hawaii.

Cryptops hyalinus Say. Many specimens. One of the commonest of our endemic cryptopids, this species has been reported from many scattered localities east of the Rocky Mountains. Virginia and New York specimens are generally smaller in size than those collected farther south and may prove to be a distinct subspecies eventually.

Otocryptops sexspinosus (Say). Many specimens. This species shows considerable intraspecific variation in color and overall size within a single restricted area. The specimens collected at Clemson are larger than those taken farther north but do not appear to be subspecifically distinct.

Otocryptops nigridius (McNeill). Two specimens. Unlike *sexspinosus,* this species is apparently not widespread in the United States: it is known only from a few southwestern and mid-western localities. Its smaller size, greater compactness, the bluish spots that fleck the white undersurface of its more posterior legs, and the sparse pilosity covering the distal segments of its more posterior legs distinguish it readily from *sexspinosus.*

LITHOBIOMORPHA

ETHOPOLIDAE

Bothropolys multidentatus (Newport). The single male differs in no important respect from New York specimens. Dendrophilous in habitat and thriving at higher altitudes, this species is very common in the Appalachians and in adjacent areas.

LITHOBIIDAE

Lithobius atkinsoni Bollman. Many specimens. A common southern species.

Neolithobius underwoodi (Bollman). Many specimens. The Clemson specimens' twelfth and thirteenth leg spinulation ventrally is 0, 1, 3, 3, 2, instead of the usual 0, 1, 3, 3, 3. However, since other significant morphological characters are not apparent, I view these forms as intraspecific variations.

Paitobius atlantae Chamberlin. One female.

Sozibius providens (Bollman). Five specimens. Commonly encountered in the Appalachians and in adjacent areas, *Sozibius* reaches the northernmost known limit of its range in southern New York state.

Garibius monticolens Chamberlin. Four specimens.

Helembius sp. A male and female, both damaged. I refer these specimens to *Helembius* with some hesitancy, although they agree with that genus in most particulars. According to Chamberlin's description, the genotypic species, *nannus,* has a V-shaped prosternal diastema, whereas that of my specimens is distinctly U-shaped.

Personal

Joseph S. Wade, Entomologist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, retired on July 31st, at the age of 70, after over 37 years of Government service, all of it in the division of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations. He will continue to reside in Washington, at 1629 Columbia Road, N.W.

Supplement to Notes on Some Aquatic Insects of the Brandywine Creek Drainage, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

By JOHN W. H. REHN, Research Associate, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

In the basic paper [1] only the immature stages of the Chironomidae were reported and no attempts were made to identify them. However, with most of the collections an attempt was made to rear some individuals. In many cases this was successful and the adults thus obtained were determined by Dr. H. K. Townes, then of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The following recorded material represents that obtained by these means and determined by Dr. Townes. The locality information is cited as in the basic report and, as these represent selected samples, no attempt has been made to estimate density.

Cricotopus bicinctus A1, B2, D1, F.
Polypedilum illinoiense E.
Polypedilum fallax D1.
Wiedmannia hamifera A1, A2.

Thus two species were reared from larvae collected at stations A1 and D. No adults were obtained from larvae collected at stations C1, C2, D2 and E.

New Records of the Mayfly Genus Baetodes, with Notes on the Genus

By GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, JR., Department of Invertebrate Zoology and Entomology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

The mayfly genus *Baetodes* was described by Needham and Murphy with its genotype as *Baetodes serratus* Needham and Murphy (1924; Bull. Lloyd Libr., 24, Ent. Series, 4: 55, Pl. 13).

[1] ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS, vol. 61, pp. 171–177.

a Brazilian species described from nymphal specimens only. Adults have never been reared from *Baetodes* nymphs, but Traver (1934; Bol. Ent. Venez., 2: 94, fig. 8) has placed adults of a new species which she described from Venezuela in the genus (*viz.*, *Baetodes spiniferum*) on morphological evidence. In this paper she also reported the occurrence of nymphs of this genus collected by Berner in northeastern Mexico, and speculated that the genus was probably widespread in the Neotropical region.

Dr. Traver has kindly permitted me to examine and report at this time on a nymph which represents the first record of this genus for North America north of Mexico. The specimen was collected by Dr. J. G. Needham from the Rio Frio, Garner State Park, Texas on March 6, 1936. I should also like to report on a second Mexican record which is represented in my collection by a series of *Baetodes* nymphs collected by S. Mulaik at Culinevara, south of Mexico City, January 1, 1948.

Nymphs of this genus can be readily distinguished from all other North American Baetinae by the following characters: ventrally-directed gills on segments 1–5 only; middle tail reduced to a stub, lateral tails bare or at the most with only a few inconspicuous setae; usually with a row of median raised projections on the middle abdominal tergites (lacking in *Baetodes* nymph number 1 of Needham and Murphy). The nymphs will not run to Baetinae in Traver's key to the subfamilies of nymphal Baetidae (1935; Biology of Mayflies: 428); because of the nearly bare tails, one comes to an impasse at couplet 2. It should be noted that it is difficult to place several genera properly in couplet 7 of this key. The footnotes aid in correctly placing *Ameletus* and *Parameletus*, but some species of *Callibaetis* may run to Siphlonurinae. Some of the difficulties of this couplet may be obviated by using the form of the distal margin of the labrum as a key character. All Baetinae seem to be characterized by a distinct notch in this margin while the same margin in the Siphlonurinae is straight, rounded, or shallowly emarginate.

Adult males of *Baetodes* will run to *Pseudocloeon* in Traver's key to the North American genera of the Baetinae (*op. cit.*: 655), but apparently can be separated by adding the following couplet:

5a—Fore tibia 1½ to 1⅝ times as long as femur..*Pseudocloeon*
—Fore tibia more than 2 times as long as femur..*Baetodes*

The adult of *B. spiniferum* is also characterized by having mid-dorsal abdominal spines on tergites 2–5, a feature of the nymphal genotype.

It is probable that both the new records presented above are representatives of undescribed species the naming of which should await the discovery of adult specimens.

Further Records of the Occurrence of the European Praying Mantis (Mantis religiosa L.) in Southern Ontario. (Orthoptera)

By W. W. Judd, Department of Zoology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

In an earlier paper (1947) the writer recorded the occurrence of the Praying Mantis in the vicinity of Hamilton, Ontario, during the summer of 1946, and Smith (1949) discussed the distribution of this insect in southern Ontario, basing his account on records of collections up to the year 1948. Since the publication of these two papers the writer has had an opportunity of examining specimens, in collections at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, which show that the mantis was present at Hamilton as early as 1941 and which represent collections at other localities in southern Ontario. These collections are as follows: Green female, Ancaster, Sept. 1, 1948; brown female, Brantford, Sept. 6, 1947; green male, Burlington, Sept. 12, 1947; brown female, Cayuga, Aug. 18, 1948; green male, Dundas, Sept., 1943; green female, Hamilton, June, 1942; brown male, Hamilton, Sept., 1945; green female, Hamilton, July, 1941; brown male, Hamilton, Oct., 1941; brown male, St. George, Aug. 26, 1948; brown male, South Cayuga, Aug. 31, 1948; green male, Toronto, Sept. 3, 1947; green male, Troy, Aug. 29, 1948; brown female, Turkey Point, Sept., 1943; brown female, West Flamboro, Oct. 16, 1949.

During the years 1941–1949 a total of 82 adult mantids was

collected in the vicinity of Hamilton and at other localities, the collections in 1946 being reported by Judd (1947). The distribution of these 82 specimens, with regard to color and sex, is presented in the following table:

	Green		Brown	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1941		1	1	
1942		1		
1943	1			1
1945			1	
1946	13	5		2
1947	3	8	3	2
1948	12	10	3	6
1949		4	3	2
Totals	29	29	11	13
	58		24	

These figures indicate that the number of green individuals is approximately twice the number of brown, and that the color is independent of sex.

As recorded by Judd (1947) adults were placed in battery jars with twigs on which to lay their egg masses. A sudden movement outside the jar would occasionally cause a mantis to assume a "scaring attitude." On Oct. 6, 1947, a green female, on being startled, instantly turned to face the source of the disturbance. The wings were held vertically and fully outspread above the back and the tip of the abdomen was bent upward and forward between the wings. The insect reared upward with its fore-legs rampant, and the coxae were held close together and turned so that their inner surfaces faced forward, and the two white spots outlined in black, on the coxae, looked like a pair of large, close-set eyes. The mantids were also ca-

pable of stridulating. On Sept. 10, 1947, a brown female assumed the "scaring attitude" with the wings outspread and held vertically above the back. The abdomen was flipped rapidly backward and forward, its sides rubbing on the veins of the dorsal surface of the hind wings, causing a rasping sound.

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Contribution to the Knowledge of Chinese Coccinellidae. X. Occurrence of Perilitus coccinellae (Schrank), a Parasite of Adult Coccinellidae, in North China (Hymenoptera, Braconidae)

By C. L. LIU, Tsing Hua University

Since reporting the occurrence in Yunnan of the Euphorine Braconid, *Perilitus coccinellae* (Schrank), a parasite of adult Coccinellid hosts, in this journal,[1] search has been continued for this remarkable species after our return to the north. Five specimens have so far been encountered during the months of April through June. Two of these were collected from the vicinity of Tsing Hua Yuan where the University is located, and the remaining three from the District of Funing, in eastern Hopei Province. For Tsing Hua Yuan the latitude is 40°00′ N and for Funing, 39°53′30″ N, with a difference of 6½ minutes. Tsing Hua Yuan is situated on longitude 116°17′ E, and Funing, 119°12′ E, the latter being approximately 250 kilometers (air distance) due east from Tsing Hua Yuan. The elevation for

[1] LIU, C. L. 1944. Contributions to the knowledge of Chinese Coccinellidae. VI. Occurrence of *Perilitus coccinellae* (Schrank), a parasite of adult Coccinellidae, in Yunnan (Hymenoptera, Braconidae). Ent. News, 55: 235–7.

Tsing Hua Yuan is exactly 50 meters and that for Funing is approximately 30 meters, the latter being not far from the coast of the Gulf of Liaoning. Geographical relationship places these two localities in the same category and their climate is similarly north temperate.

These preliminary findings extend the geographical distribution of *Perilitus coccinellae* by nearly 15 degrees to the north of Yunnan on mainland China. As the recorded hosts of this parasite are well represented in the intervening areas between Hopei and Yunnan, there seems every probability that the present parasite will sooner or later be discovered in this region. Similarly one may confidently expect its occurrence in the Northeastern Provinces.

Sonan (1939)[2] reported collecting *Perilitus coccinellae* from Taipei (Taihoku), Formosa. This locality has a latitude of 25°2′ N and longitude of 121°30′30″ E and an elevation of below 50 meters.

As compared with Kunming, Tsing Hua Yuan is 15° north and very much lower in elevation. Taipei is almost on the same latitude as Kunming but with an elevation equaling that of Tsing Hua Yuan. The climate in Taipei is considerably warmer than in Kunming but since it is still some 2° above the Tropic of Cancer, it is still within the temperate zone.

It may now be said that so far as China is concerned the probable distribution of *Perilitus coccinellae* lies within an area roughly bounded on the north by 40° and south by 25° latitude and on the east by 121° and on the west by 102° longitude. The climate of this area is temperate.

The five cases reported herein involve three different host species: *Coccinella axiridis* Pallas, *Coccinella septempunctata* L. and *Adonia variegata* Goeze. As may be noted, all these are aphid feeders. Although the host list for North China may be extended with further investigation, it must be mentioned that of the hundreds of specimens of the two local species of *Epilachna,* no case of parasitism by *Perilitus* was ever observed. Sonan (1939)[2] reported the same thing from Formosa.

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Tsing Hua Yuan is exactly 50 meters and that for Funing is approximately 30 meters, the latter being not far from the coast of the Gulf of Liaoning. Geographical relationship places these two localities in the same category and their climate is similarly north temperate.

These preliminary findings extend the geographical distribution of *Perilitus coccinellae* by nearly 15 degrees to the north of Yunnan on mainland China. As the recorded hosts of this parasite are well represented in the intervening areas between Hopei and Yunnan, there seems every probability that the present parasite will sooner or later be discovered in this region. Similarly one may confidently expect its occurrence in the Northeastern Provinces.

Sonan (1939)[2] reported collecting *Perilitus coccinellae* from Taipei (Taihoku), Formosa. This locality has a latitude of 25°2′ N and longitude of 121°30′30″ E and an elevation of below 50 meters.

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EXCHANGES

This column is intended only for wants and exchanges, not for advertisements of goods for sale or services rendered. Notices not exceeding three lines free to subscribers.

These notices are continued as long as our limited space will allow; the new ones are added at the end of the column, and, only when necessary those at the top (being longest in) are discontinued.

Butterflies of New England, principally from New Haven, Conn., for exchange. Louis Clarke, 28 W. Elm St., New Haven 15, Conn.

Wanted—Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., vols. 1-6; Proc. Cal. Acad. (Nat.) Sci., 1-7; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1-8; Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 1-5; Bull. Buff. Soc. Nat. Sci., 2-3; Psyche, 11, 13, 15. C. F. dos Passos, Mendham, N. J.

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Heteroptera of E. N. America, 1926, 1116 pp., Cloth 10.00
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